

OLD GRIMES' DAUGHTER.—NEW SERIES.

Her heart is undefiled—
She is beloved by all who know
She's good old Crimes' child.

No 171.

Washington, June 18th, 1834.—It being understood that Mr Preston was to speak this morning, the Senate was crowded at an early hour.

to his own satisfaction by the Treasury ; and pro-
 he was the legitimate Secretary to the end of this
 on. This must of course refute his argument, the

REASONABLE EARRINGS.—Just finished—at
 TILLY'S, No. 217 Washington street. mar 26

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June 14

T—The Rooms No 17 Water street, large, and
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Leaves

ON AND BRATTLEBORO' MAIL
STAGE,
Via Fitchburg and Fitzwilliam.
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day, except Saturday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1834.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.—No. 172.

Washington, June 19, 1834.—The political drama is drawing to a close; almost every moment exhibits some new scene; but the scene-shifters and the prompter are neither seen nor heard; nor is there any prologue to give you clue to the denouement, the progress, or the catastrophe of the play. The few remaining days of the last act, like the Sibyl's leaves, seem to increase in value as they diminish in number; they are full of fate, and full of fear; and full of omen and prognostics;—not to those who have stood at their posts, done their duty; but to those who have made it their duty to oppose indiscriminately every act of the Executive, and to produce panics which have caused perhaps real distress, in order to palm the odium upon the administration.

It is due to the genius of Mr. Clay, and his reckless and disappointed ambition, to acknowledge that he has been the leader, the *facile princeps* of his party. No other man of the *clique* is able to do so much, or dare so much; the declaimers, the debaters, the metaphysicians, the orators, the rhetoricians, the whiners, the canters, the groaners, the weathercocks, all follow in his wake. Whether he will lead the whole herd, where the old Nick did the swine when he entered into them, is his business, and not mine. If he finds himself unexpectedly immersed in the great river of public opinion, (about whose course there seems to be with them as much dispute, as there was formerly about the direction of the Niger,) I trust they will not be drowned, but come out purified from their political leprosy.

It is not now a time for pausing to make reflections; I must strike tent, and march with the events of the day. I cannot help remarking, however, that Mr. Clay has indeed and indubitably, outbragged his party, and even himself, during the session; but the result will show that both he and they have been out-generated by one who never loses a battle, and always sleeps upon the field.

These reflections are suggested by the rumored changes in the cabinet, which will destroy all the calculations of the political astrologers, who are always stargazing, yet never able to read their stars; and always dreaming, but never able to interpret their dreams.

Passing by the current opinions of the day, touching the important changes in the cabinet, I must despatch in a few words the business of the day.

The Senate this morning finally passed upon the case of the Rhode-Island Election, after some debate from a number of the members, and voted to allow Mr. Potter his per diem and mileage by a vote of 24 to 22. There were many members who saw no constitutional provision for the claim to pay, and there was no precedent in the case. It was not exactly a party vote, yet quasi party. Mr. Forsyth, and some others of the same side voted in the negative. Mr. Clay suggested the course which might have been adopted to have saved Mr. Potter the expense of being present, viz: to have sent his certificate and evidence; but I am inclined to think that the presence of the *prima facie* Senator was necessary, in order to deliver his credentials personally. Mr. Clay justly remarked, that it was a contest between feelings and principle; all felt that it would be hard for the supposed Senator to lose his trouble; but they must perceive that there was neither precedent nor provision for it. I suppose the *majoritas* all, that Mr. Potter would have been quite as likely to have got his seat, if he had been a *Phig*, and (if it be not *secundum magnum*), a little *quiter*, to use one of Mr. Leigh's superlative comparatives.

After the business was passed upon, the Appropriation Bill was called up, and occupied the Senate to a late hour. The Custom Houses took their benefit; and every species of officers from tide-water to collector, underwent a catechism. The House were occupied pretty much all day in debating the question of reconsidering an appropriation of \$30,000, passed yesterday, for surveying, &c. These matters cannot much interest the general reader, so I will leave them to the special ones, who must look for an account of them in another quarter.

REIS EFFENDI.

*Nos. 170 and 171 will be found on the First Page.

The Genessee Revenue Collection District.

The fact that during the year 1833, the sum of four thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars was expended in the collection of eight hundred and forty-eight dollars, in the Genessee District, has been cited by the opposition papers as incontrovertible proof of the corruption and profligacy of the present administration. When the charge was first made, a week or two since, we explained this excess of expenses over the receipts, by showing the necessity of guarding the revenue against the encroachments of smugglers upon our frontier posts, where the extent of coast offers great facilities for its invasion. None of the frontier districts have ever paid their expenses—but the necessity of maintaining them efficiently must be evident; for every person who reflects upon the subject will readily perceive, that without them the amount of revenue collected at the Custom Houses in the Atlantic cities would be materially diminished, if not entirely destroyed—for there are many people who would not take the trouble to convey their goods to a Custom House, for the purpose of paying duties, when there was no more serious obstacle in the way of smuggling, than an unenforced law.

The following statement of the Register of the Treasury, which we copy from the Pennsylvania, shows that the disparity between the expenditures and receipts at Genessee, was greater during Mr. Adams' administration than at present—and that at the time when the present complainants were in power, the expenses were to the receipts, as ten to one:—

Jackson's Administration.			
	1831	1832	1833
Gross amount of Revenue	\$1690 22	\$755 95	\$848 48
Expense of Collecting	3941 74	4318 92	4254 50

Adams' Administration.			
	1831	1832	1833
Gross amt. of Revenue	\$222 29	\$222 18	\$222 18
Expense of Collecting	310 92	2,126 81	2,126 81
	131 29	2,209 28	

Statements exhibiting the gross amount of duties which accrued in the District of Genessee, and the expenses of collecting, from 1826 to 1829 inclusive.

Treasury Department, Register's Office,
May 21, 1834.

A message was transmitted to Congress on Wednesday, by the President, communicating official information of the unfortunate accident at Toulon. It appears that three of the guns of the frigate had been left shotted, and were discharged during the salute, and most of them directly into the French ship of the line Suffren, by which two men were killed, and two wounded. The President recommends to Congress that pensions be authorized for the families of the unfortunate victims of the accident.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Phineas W. Leland, as Collector of the Customs for the District of Dighton, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Fall River, in this State, in the room of Horatio Pratt, resigned.

Important Document.—We shall publish in the Post to-morrow, the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution of the Senate, calling upon him to report a comparative statement of the amount of duties received and accrued during the first quarter of the present year, and the corresponding quarter of the last year—and also to inform the Senate if any thing has occurred to change his expectations in regard to the amount of duties for the year 1834, as expressed in his annual report. It appears from the reply of the Secretary, that the duties which accrued from customs during the first quarter of the last year, amounted to \$5,798,114 87—and in the corresponding quarter of the present year to \$5,344,540 40; and that the actual receipts into the Treasury from the same source, during the former quarter, amounted to \$6,966,437 09, and during the latter to \$4,435,386 13. In answer to the second enquiry, the Secretary states that the proceeds of the public revenue for the present year, will exceed those of the last year—and exceed the amount at which they were estimated in his report, by more than a million of dollars.

Although not embraced in the resolutions of the Senate, the Secretary presumes it will be gratifying to that body to hear that the receipts from the sale of the public lands are equally encouraging, and will more than equal the amount at which they were estimated. The receipts from this source for the two first quarters of the present year, may be safely estimated at more than \$2,000,000—while the original estimate for the whole year, was only \$3,000,000.

The Aurora.—The proposition to revive the Aurora, by the veteran Col. Duane, was received by the Bank men with great favor—in the hope, doubtless, that a degenerate son (Ex-Secretary Duane) would possess sufficient influence over his father to swerve him from the support of those democratic doctrines, to which the original Aurora was so ardently attached. How far the opponents of the present administration may calculate upon the aid of Col. Duane, the following extracts from his prospectus will show—by which it will be seen that, in the policy of President Jackson's administration, Col. Duane recognizes the same prominent features that distinguished the democracy of 1800, in whose support the original Aurora gained all its reputation. A man of Col. Duane's experience and discernment in political affairs, would hardly err in judgment upon a point which has been the study of his life—and his coming forward to defend this administration from the assaults of the Bank and its satellites, is a handsome and merited compliment to the venerable chief at its head:—

Extracts from the Prospectus of the Aurora.
"I always have been, and still continue, unwaveringly, the friend, and in accord with the policy of General Jackson.

My opinions on banking were developed on the agitation of the questions in 1811 and 1816; and those opinions have been sustained by my experience of more than fifty years since my first discussion on the subject.

I consider, and always have considered, the Bank of the United States as not only unauthorized, but in open violation of the constitution.

I consider, and have considered from the beginning, the 16th section of the Bank charter, an act of usurpation of power by one branch of the government in derogation of the constitution, which establishes one only Executive officer; that section being an usurpation in appointing a second Executive in disregard of the first.

I have always considered the power of the President to remove his Secretaries unquestionable.

On the actual removal of the deposits, I believed that the only difficulty was a question of prudential policy, being persuaded that the removal at the time, would be used by the Bank as an instrument of mischief, affording to weak brethren—who are to be found in all parties—an opportunity of shifting, and preparing for the changes of 1836.

I fully concur and accord with the admirable paper, called a Protest against the unconstitutional proceedings in the Senate.

I concur in the whole letter and spirit of the two unanswered and unanswerable speeches of Col. Benton on the Bank question.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1834.

The City Councils of New York have appointed a joint committee to make the requisite arrangements for paying funeral honors to the memory of Lafayette. The Committee have announced that the Council, citizens &c. &c. will meet in the Park on Thursday next, and from thence proceed to St John's Church, where an Eulogium on the character, virtues and services of the deceased, will be pronounced by a gentleman to be selected for that purpose.

The Taunton Sun says the expediency of constructing a branch from that place to meet the Boston and Providence Rail Road, is beginning to be discussed. It is estimated that one which would answer the purpose, might be made to strike the main route at Mansfield, which is the nearest point, at an expense of about \$0,000 dollars. The distance would be about ten miles.

The Frigate Constitution was hauled out of dock on Saturday, in presence of a large number of spectators. Her repairs have been very thorough—and although she may be said to be almost a new ship, her original model has been carefully preserved.—She sits lightly and gracefully upon the water, a specimen of strength and symmetry never excelled.

The play-goers of Boston must not neglect to be present at the Tremont Theatre this evening, upon the occasion of Mrs Barrett's Benefit. *The Soldier's Daughter*, on Friday evening, was well played, and elicited full and hearty applause.

The State Museum has a trio of attractions at the present time. B. B. Pritchard, the Kentucky Giant—Herr Zaionczek, the Polish Sampson—and the public's old and valiant friend, Major Stevens, who is admitted to be one of the most remarkable military men of the present day. They are, we understand, quite attractive—and Madame Duchesne has, as yet, no cause to repent of her liberality in engaging three such distinguished stars at one and the same time.

Forrest has just completed a very successful engagement at Philadelphia. He was loudly called for at the close of the performance on his benefit night, when he came forward and addressed the audience in a neat and appropriate speech. Among other remarks he stated that he was desirous of correcting the impression that he intended to perform while abroad. Such was not the case; and he also said that it was doubtful whether his return to his native country would likewise be a return to the histrionic profession.

Resignation of the Secretary of State.—We learn from Washington, that Mr. McLane has resigned his office of Secretary of State, to take effect as soon, during the present session of Congress, as it may be convenient for the President to appoint his successor. In reference to this fact, the Globe says:—

"It well understood that, in regard to some prominent measures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr. McLane has entertained different views from the President. But the President who has through life exercised his own independence of judgement, is too generous and too just to give up one, esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot, and faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion—and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measures in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either of their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr. McLane's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLane's patriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLane."

The rumor that the President had sent the nominations of Messrs. Taney, McLean and Butler to the Senate, turns out to be incorrect.

The manager of the Bowery Theatre, New York, has tendered the use of his house for a Benefit to Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. the author of several successful Dramas.

The Treasurer of the Warren, Mr. Chester, takes a Benefit this evening, and will be happy to amuse his friends with an agreeable scene of entertainments.

The Boston Society of Natural History have passed a resolution recommending the Menagerie now exhibiting in Union street, as a very attractive and instructive exhibition.

The Tiger Quick Step, is the name of a beautiful composition, by Comer, just published and dedicated to the Boston Light Infantry.

M. B. Hitchcock, Esq. is announced as the editor and proprietor of the New York Democratic Chronicle.

The Gold Bill.—We do not understand why this bill is delayed by Congress. The great principle of it, which is, to make the proportion between gold and silver as one to sixteen, has been repeatedly sanctioned by the most able financiers, as well as by the experience and the opinions of the commercial community. The tendency of public opinion is now, toward a more expanded circulation of the precious metals. But in order that this should be done with any tolerable ease and facility, gold must be brought into circulation. Sixteen dollars in gold weigh but as much as one dollar in silver. An eagle is very little incumbent to the pocket, but ten silver dollars are a vexation. Upon a great scale the circulation of gold is highly important. It can be transmitted from place to place with so much greater facility and less expense than silver, that it has the effect, much more than silver, to lessen the fluctuations of exchange, and to give stability to the currency. We have now become a gold producing nation. Why should we not manufacture it also into its most useful form of currency? As the matter now stands, gold is a raw material of comparatively limited use, and the United States Bank are obliged to buy almost the whole product of the country and export it to foreign mints.—*Jour. Com.*

What would such patriots as Samuel Adams and Warren and Hancock say, if they could come on earth again, and find the people "on the eve of a revolution" about a Bank? What folly and nonsense to talk of ruin and destruction, to the whole United States, and all because we can't have bank-bills signed by N. Biddle! Away with such flimsy stuff. If people are honest, industrious, and frugal, they will find means enough for a circulating medium, without placing all their earnings in the hands of one man, to be dealt out to them again as he may think they require it. We can't consent to be governed by a bank, unless we can, at least, have a voice in the election of its officers.—Talk about convenience to trade! It will never be convenient for an American citizen to place himself, soul and body, within the absolute control of one man. Better a thousand fold for all of us, that the whole system were exploded, the precious metals annihilated, and we back to a circulation of iron rings, than we should live under such a despotism. Verily, "money is the root of all evil."—*Fitchburg Repub.*

It is stated in the Hamilton (N. Y.) Courier of the 11th ult., on the authority of the Postmaster of that village, that a gross violation of the Post Office law, by a member of Congress from Massachusetts, has recently been detected. A large franked package was sent to a gentleman, so packed, that only the address on the outside paper could be seen. The outside wrapper had been so rubbed in its journey from Washington, that the large package became loose, and a number of speeches fell out, on each of which was written the member's frank, and a blank address left to be filled up by the gentleman to whom the large package had been consigned. Circumstances render it probable, that this was not the first time a similar offence had been committed by the same honorable member.

Earthquake at Santa Martha.—We learn from Capt. Spencer, of the brig Medina, 16 days from Rio Hacha, (New Granada,) that intelligence was received there on the 29th ult. of a severe earthquake, or series of earthquakes, at Santa Martha, on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, which destroyed the principal edifices, and materially injured the whole city. The first and most severe shock lasted about 45 seconds, and was followed in about 5 minutes by another of nearly equal severity and duration. In the course of that and the next 4 days, no less than sixty shocks were experienced; and at the latest accounts they had not ceased. The city was completely deserted at the latest accounts, the citizens having removed in the country, with the exception of a few persons who were living in tents on the beach.—*Jour. Com.*

The Storm. Effects of Lightning.—During the storm on Thursday, the electric fluid struck the chimney of Congress Hall, corner of Hester street and the Bowery, and passed through the roof in two places, stripping the ceiling of two bed rooms and passing out at the corner of one of them, down the water spout, and burst through the front wall into the cellar. It also struck the North American Hotel, corner of the Bowery and Bayard street, and set the roof on fire. No person was injured in either of the above mentioned buildings. The lightning also struck a shed near the dry dock, and set it on fire—killing two cows under it, and a man named Martin, who was milking one of them, was struck senseless, had one whisker burnt off, together with four buttons of his coat, and a fifth melted. A tree in the Park was also shivered by lightning.—*N. Y. Trans.*

Fecundity.—The wife of Mr. John Irving, of Clifford Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, on the 9th inst., became the mother of four living daughters at one birth. Two of them expired in about an hour, and is feared the others will not live.

The Viceroy of Egypt has just conferred the rank of Vice Admiral on the French Captain Besson. This is the first time that a Christian has been raised to this dignity in a Mahomedan country.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, there was a highly interesting debate upon the question of taking up the Appropriation Bill. The motion to postpone the bill was finally withdrawn; when the Senate took up the Bill, and proceeded to consider the amendments thereto reported by the Committee on Finance. Some of these amendments were concurred in, and others were pending when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the amendments of the Senate to the Bill for regulating the value of foreign silver coins within the U. States, were concurred in. So that the bill only wants the signature of the President of the United States to become a law. The residue of the day was occupied in the discussion of the remaining Appropriation Bills.

Richibucto, May 31.—The brig Juno took from a wreck at sea 233 passengers, all of whom were in a dreadful state of misery. One female, whose husband was lost, was actually delivered in the boat, and the infant was brought into port in a state of perfect nudity. Provisions and water were so short on board the Juno, that all were on short allowance, and when the vessel arrived in the port, and the passengers obtained water, they drank with such avidity that alarm was entertained at the consequences to be feared from their imprudence. They were so crowded that none enjoyed the comfort of lying down—but all were stowed in a sitting posture, the foremost between the hindmost's legs.

Mr. Burden's Boat.—A few days since Mr. Burden made his first experiment after renewing his engine, when, owing to some defects, he was only able to get 16 revolutions of his wheel, which is 36 feet in diameter. Having made some further improvements, Mr. B. tried his boat again on Tuesday afternoon, when he found 21 1-2 revolutions. He is now engaged in adding other improvements, and is induced to believe that his first impressions as to the velocity of his boat, will be fully realized. In a few days he will commence his regular trips between N. York, Albany and Troy, with at least 22 revolutions.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

From Sisal.—We learn from Capt. Bakup arrived yesterday from Sisal, that Gen. Toro, Governor of Campechy, had detained \$25,000 from the authorities of the former place, for the purpose of paying off his troops, which being refused, a force was expected to arrive there for the purpose of enforcing the payment.—Preparations were in consequence making for the defence of the place when the Aurora sailed.—*N. Y. Star.*

Latest from Mexico.—A letter received from Vera Cruz, of the 18th ult. (via Havana,) states, that there had been disturbances at Puebla. The express from the interior, which arrived the day before, brought nothing positive as to what had been, or might be the result, and all was then a matter of conjecture. A British frigate was waiting at Vera Cruz, to bring \$300,000 on account of the British Government, to be sent to Canada.—*Ibid.*

New Orleans, May 5.—Cholera.—We understand by the late arrivals that the cholera has disappeared from the banks of the Mississippi above, and that there is at present no sickness on the river. There is yet some cholera in this city—there is enough to justify the extreme caution, and, at the first appearance of dysentery, no matter from what cause it may be supposed to spring, medical aid should be invoked.—*Bulletin.*

Newburgh, June 19.—The subscription book for the stock of the Highland Bank was opened yesterday at the Orange County Hotel, in this village, and nearly double the amount of its capital subscribed for. About \$34,000 was paid in cash. The business of this place has been quite flourishing the present season.

Homoeopathy.—A letter by the Count des Guidi, director of the University of France, on the subject of the new theory of medicine called homoeopathy, has been translated by Dr. W. Channing, of this city, and is just published. It is a clear statement and an animated defence of the new doctrine, and is worth the attention of those who wish to be informed of the principal arguments in its favor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Tumor.—An operation was performed by Dr. Smiley, of Philadelphia, on the person of a young lady of that city, who is now entirely recovered from the effects of the operation. A tumor was removed from the side of the young lady, which measured twelve inches and a half in circumference, and weighed one pound less half an ounce. It had diminished one-third in size after being removed from the body before measurement. The operation was performed with ease, exhibiting great skill.—*N. Y. Star.*

Five hundred dollars reward is offered for Jacob Skinner, and two hundred for William G. McMurrin, (Mississippi.) Skinner was confined on a charge of murder, and McMurrin was undergoing the penalties of the law, for having tied up a man and whipped him to death.

BOSTON MARKETS.

ASHES.—No change exists in the market, the last reported prices, and sales have been confined to a few parcels Pots, at \$80 a 82, and Pearls \$103 per ton.

BARILLA.—There has been an importation of this article since the last report, but no sales to our knowledge have taken place.

BEEF.—The transactions have been very circumscribed and some sales have been made below the late going rates.

COTTON.—Sales have been made of the late arrivals at 14 1/4 cts. per lb. for Uplands, and a few New Orleans at quotations.

DUCK.—Sales of 2 a 300 pieces light Ravens, at \$53, on 6 months.

FLOUR.—Not much doing, and prices without material change.

FRUIT.—By auction, 1700 drums Figs, 3 1/4 a 4 cts per lb.—150 boxes Oranges; \$2 55 a \$2 70 per box—100 do Lemons, \$1 25 a \$1 60 per box.

FISH.—Sales of new No 3 Mackerel, 2 1/4 a \$3 per bbl. The arrivals this week have been very limited.

GRAIN.—Corn has improved in price, and cargo sales at the advance required have been made at 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 cts for yellow flat and round. Oats are also in demand and sales of Southern at 35 a 37 cts—and Eastern, 42 a 43 cts.

MOLASSES.—The transactions have been at lower prices than reported in our last, 22 a 23 cts, for distilling—ordinary Porto Rico, 23 a 25 cts—Cuba, Trinidad, 26 cts.—110 hhdts Martinique advertised, only 14 sold, 24 cts. 4 mos.—residue withdrawn.

PEPPER.—Sales of 3 a 400 bags have been made at 6 1/2 cts. per ton.

SALT.—All the present supplies are in second hands, and prices are fully sustained.

SUGAR.—A fair extent of business has been done in retailing quantities, at 7 1/4 a 8 cts.—and white, 92 a 10 cts per lb., 6 mos. A sale of box Sugars, about 100, was made at auction, at 7 1/4 a 7 1/2 cts per lb., 4 mos.

TEA.—By auction, 50 chests Souchong, 17 a 23 cts—270 half do, 17 1/2 a 19 cts—29 do Young Hyson, 23 a 47 cts—19 half do, 42 a 43 cts—100 do Hyson, very common, 22 a 23 cts—170 do Hyson Skin, 24 a 25 cts per lb.

WOOL.—Sales at auction, 12 bales Smyrna, white, at 22—4 do grey, at 21, 4 mos.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr. Streeter, Eleazer Bullard to Ann M. daughter of Joseph Stodder Esq.

By the Rev Mr. Hoag, Thomas H. Foster to Lydia Ann S. B. Clough, youngest daughter of Ebenezer Clough.

In Roxbury, Abiel R. Winship to Ellen Maria Tappan, both of this city.

In Lowell, John W. Dergin to Ann S. Dexter, both of this city.

In Hopkinton, Herman H. Greene to Miss Ellen, daughter of John Little, Esq.

In Hingham, Jairus Sprague to Deborah Waters.

In Scituate, Reuben C. Bates to Susanah W. daughter of Capt Ezekiel Jones, of the U. S. Navy.

In Bowdoinham, Capt Edmund Eaton to Ann Fisher.

In Portland, Adoniram Rich, of Boston, to Eunice K. Seavey.

DIED.

In this city, Benjamin Russell, 24; Michael Cull, 22; Patrick Wright, 21; Wm Wallace, 66.

In Sandwich, James L. Percival, a member of the junior class of Amherst College, 20.

In Norwich, Connecticut, General Ebenezer Huntington, aged 80.

In Berwick, Me. Sam'l Casey, 22, inventor of the carbonated alcohol, a substitute for lamp oil.

THE LAST SUPPER.—The Proprietor of this Magazine, in view of the LORD'S SUPPER, respectfully informs the public that at the suggestion of many individuals, the Exhibition, heretofore, will be open at the MASONIC TEMPLE, EVERY EVENING.

By this arrangement, an opportunity to witness this beautiful specimen of Art, will be afforded to those whose occupations preclude the possibility of attending such Exhibitions during the day.

Hours of Exhibition from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.; from 3 till 6 P. M., and from 7 till 9.

The room will be open for visitors from 6 till 9 o'clock P. M. on SUNDAY EVENINGS.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents—Season Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Door.

NOTICE.—The Association of the Friends of Ireland in Boston and vicinity, will hold a Public Meeting, in Pantheon Hall, Washington street, near Boylston Market, THIS EVENING, June 23d at 8 o'clock, being the same Hall the Society held their frequent meetings in during the discussion of the Catholic Question.

It is to be hoped that all those interested in the Barrett Fund, will give their attendance on this occasion, as the names of the subscribers will appear, and the most prompt measures will be taken to have the amount contributed remitted to him.

The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen favorable to the cause of Irish Liberty.

J. W. ROCHE, Secretary.

A CARD.—Capt. HOWARD of the U. S. R. Cutter "Hamilton," is happy to inform the ship owners and ship masters of Boston, that the contributions of the Merchants and Insurance Offices of Boston, and the most prompt measures will be taken to have the amount contributed remitted to him.

The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen favorable to the cause of Irish Liberty.

J. W. ROCHE, Secretary.

POLISH COMMITTEE.—The gentlemen who formerly composed the Polish Committee, relating to the Standard, are requested to meet at the Cowper Committee Room, (over the Bookstore of Wm. Peirce) 9 Cornhill, THIS EVENING, June 23d, at 8 o'clock, to attend to important business. Every gentleman of that Committee is earnestly requested to be present.

GEO. W. LIGHT, Secretary.

ATTENTION SOUL OF SOLDIER.—Active and honorary members are hereby notified to meet at their Armory, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, P. M. for company parade and target firing.

Per order.
HENRY DAVIS, Clerk S. S.

IMPORTATIONS.

SURINAM.—Brig Juniper—246 hhdts 34 tcs 45 brls molasses 40 do cloves—6200 five franc pieces.

MAYAGUEZ.—Brig Triumphant—213 hhdts sugar—25 brls molasses—12 bags coffee—200 lbs copper.

BANGA.—Wales—Brig Grampus—250 tons slate.

SAVANNAH.—Sch. Chickatabut—2 hhdts 1 tierce skins—99 bales cotton—12 tons scrap iron.

LIVERPOOL. N. S.—Sch. Rival Packet—10 cds wood—2 tons old junk—2 brls furs—2 cannon.

ST. ANDREWS.—Sch. Sarah Ann, 108 tons coal—514 hhdts old iron—567 hhdts old copper—167 sheets copper—19 empty punche—25 fur skins.

GUAYAMA.—Brig Cashier—77 hhdts 56 brls sugar—99 hhdts 21 tcs molasses.

